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"These celebrated CARS and JARS," says the editor of the Ledy's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cam and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be giad to learn that ARTHUS's never falls."

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Low's Brown Windson,
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A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by
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COASUME ALL THE GAS ARISING FROM THE CONSUMPTION COAL, THUS SAVING A LARGE PROPORTION OF FUEL.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only certain cure for Sores and Ulbers arising from youth's indiscretion; such sufferers will do well to try this great cleanser; disease cannot live when it is used. Sold at the Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lare, N. Y.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES her unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm Ble shrinking or turning up behind. BATCHELON'S HAIR DVE the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known Applied at the Factory, No. 255 Breadway, opposite the Park POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE

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SAVEY THE PIECES!!

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As accious will appen one in the Saves Nike." 21

As accious will happen one in the repaired for these, it is very desimble to have some cheep and convenient way for topology formittee, Tops. Crockery, &c.

Spainted's Persenne Give meets all such emergencies, and no household.

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always reedy and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splittered veners, beaches dolls, and broken cradies. It is just the article for consideri, and other ormanental work so popular with ladies of refine-

ment and other crimmenta work as popular that ment and table preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Ghos. It may be used in the place of ordinary muchine, being vanity more adhesive.

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## New Pork Daily Tribane

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1839.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be suthentiated by the name and address of the writer-net necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. not undertake to return rejected Communications

A. W. BOWNAN, "Old Post Office Building," comer of Front and Market streets, Offices WA, lows, will supply our friends in not city and vicinity with The Datt. and Whenly Tribung advance of the mails.

"Two Hours with Brigham Young."

Mr. Greeley's account of his interview with Brigham Young and other digustaries of the Mormon Church, and of their conversation on the dectrines and polity of the Church, will appear in THE TRIMENE of Saturday,

The Croton Water excitement has nearly passed away. Examinations of the lake and river show, as we predicted, that the uppleasant taste is produced by earth and vegetable matter washed in by the late heavy rains. Already the flavor is favorably modified, and it is confidently expected that within a few days the water will return to its normal condition. The stories of sickness caused by drinking Croton are all moonshine.

Not long since we had occasion to give an account of a secret organization, describing itself to the world at large by the significant initials of K. G. C., and boasting of GEORGE BICKLEY as its chief and leader. To day we are enabled to report the progress of this important association. It has been holding a secret convention at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, and there was Bickley, "very erect and proud, yet one of the "most affable men in conversation." Bickley proposes to conquer Mexico, establish Negro Slavery there, and either preserve the Union or break it in two, according to circumstances. We shall keep an eye on him.

HOW TO SELL OUR CROPS A celebrated English writer has declared that this is the only country in which there is constantly a supply of feed for all its inhabitants, and that nowhere else occurs so frequent a vibration of prices, now up, now down, each change from high to low occurring so suddenly as to cause immense pecuniary disaster, though the quantity of food remains the same. The casualties of this year and the last will help the reader who may be desirous of verifying the formula. It is quite certain we shall have an abundance of food for a year to come. It is granted that the Wheat crop has been a full one, and that its price cannot be forced up in consequence of a failure of the Corn crop, because the hot sun and abundant rains of the last few weeks have insured that the latter will be of average yield. The fact, then, is manifest that the country is full of food-of Corn alone the crop is estimated at 700,000,000 bushels, in place of 592,000,000 ten years ago. Indeed, it is so well known that the prospect of high prices in Europe, as a consequence of the Italian war, stimulated the planting of unusual quantities of grain, that careful men look for more than an average quantity. But a few millions of bushels either way is of little consequence. Another fact of equal importance now stares the farmers in the face-prices are low, and the foreign market has disappeared. Worse than this, the farming interest throughout the West is deeply in debt, contracted when grain brought high prices, and to be paid now when it has sunk to less than half. The sad evidences of this indebtedness appear in many ways. Brokers and money-lenders in all the Eastern cities are overrun with applications from borrowers, many of whom offer prime mortgages, bearing twenty per cent interest-Property in growing towns is offered at extremely low prices for ready money. Western newspapers are filled with advertisements of large quantities of houses, lots, and lands for sale. Trading is eagerly solicited, merchandise being sought in exchange for real estate, and that, too, without much scrutiny as to prices affixed to the former. Merchandisebeing portable, can be peddled off for money. This demand for money from the West is not to prose. cute new enterprises, but to mitigate the disaster of old ones. It is a mere staving off of the evil day of payment, devoured in the mean time by excessive interest. When times were flush and real estate, even in paper towns, doubled in value annual-

ly, men felt twenty per cent per annum to be no bur-

den. On the contrary they appeared to grow rich

owed us; how the financial Caesars of the press laid at her unlucky door the onus of the great stricture which preceded the great crash; how the mails groated with dun-colored appeals to distant debtors; how sharper creditors sent out their clerks, or went themselves, to make collections; and how, after the crash came, ten per cent exchange was willingly paid to realize. Millions of that debt have since been paid under every possible disadvantage to the payer, and the big heart of the honest West will doubtless continue its efforts to discharge the millions that remain due. This condition of indebtedness, however, must not be accounted as a crime in the West. The misfortene has been brought on her by the bad Government she has unfortunately helped to fasten on the country. She has been entrapped by demagogues into believing that Europe was her legitimate food market, and that it would be a constant one. But while thus exporting a tun of food, she was at the same time importing five tuns of foreign food in the shape of cloth and iron, that ought to have been manufactured at home. The balance has been paid for in gold, the drain of which is at this moment driving home her local currency, and stripping her of the hope of even a shipplaster salvation. At this port alone, \$3,000,000 of this foreign food was received last week. Had it been wheat, or corn, or pork, her presses would have proclaimed the folly, and even her demagogues might have condescended to notice it. But being concentrated into cloth, and silk, and bardware, it is bailed by Treasury chuckleheads as a sign of national prosperity! While it keeps the Tressury measurably full, it keeps the peckets of the farmers hopelessly empty. They have raised twice as much food as the whole coun try can est, destroyed the manufacturers who would have eaten it, and the dependence on Europe is now realized to the uttermost. Let us see to what

it must lead. The destruction of the manufacturers having driven them to open new farms, the glut of food they have now created is apparent. But these farms have been established by going into debt for land, improvements, and a living while the crops were growing. All these were entered on when prices were high, and therefore cost much. The debt created was in proportion; but while the crop to pay this debt was expected to keep up in price, it has fallen more than half. Yet the debt remains at the old figure. Meantime, judging from what reaches us from the West, we gather that the farmers refuse to thresh out and sell their grain because of the low price, intending to hoard it for a higher one. The receipts of new wheat at the great centers are less this year than for the correspending period of the last. Merchants who have kept the farmers going, relying on payment now, are embarrassed by their refusal to sell. They in turn owe in the East, but cannot pay for this reason. Money consequently becomes dearer, exchange rises, and is now higher at some points than at any time during the year, and the cloud which a full crop was confidently relied on to dissipate, still hangs over the country. The movement of this new crop from West to East has been for months past the sole dependence for the railroads. but their receipts instead of increasing, have been

It is clear that this condition of things cannot last. The East is indebted to Europe for importations of unexampled magnitude, and is increasing that debt every week. It must be paid. Immense as have been our exports of specie, the balance owing is even more so. We have no more gold to spare, and the banks have shut down because they are satisfied of the fact. We have therefore no resource but to liquidate by exporting food. But food in Europe is chesp. We must therefore sell ours a little cheaper, and so compel Europe to buy. If Europe will not give our price, she must take it at her own, and this she will unquestionably do in the end, as we have insisted on having her for our only customer The sooner we begin the process of thus paying our debt the better will it be for us. It is the delay which occasions much of the general embarrassment, and which if continued will end in another revulsion. The hoarded surplus at the West must come forward in payment of debts, no matter at what sacrifice. This will draw money from the East, set all the wheels of Western business in motion, give large receipts to railroads, improve stock values, and infuse new life into the community. The farmer who sells now will be likely to get a much higher price than by holding on. All the experience of the past, all the facts of the present moment, point to a season of extreme ly low prices for food, and we believe that he who realizes the soonest will receive the greatest re-

### PECKSNIFF ON DOUBLE DELEGA-

When Pecksniff, with his stomach full of hot punch, and his lips drooling with maudlin sentiment, hung over the banisters at Todgers's and stuttered out to Jenkins and Gander below, "My "friends! let us be mindful of our moral responsi-" bilities!" he exhibited almost as ridiculous a spectacle as do our Soft-Hards in their simulated abhorrence of Gov. Wise's suggestion to Donnelly, to "whip the enemy or send two delegations" to Charleston.

It will be remembered that Jenkins's response to the preachment of the pious Pecksniff was, "Go "to bed! you're drunk!" We think Wise might, with like propriety, reply to the virtugus outburst of his Albany assailants and their echoes in this State, "Shut up! you're hypocrites!" Cassidy and Dickinson shocked at the idea of sending double delegations to political Conventions! Preposterous! Under the teachings of these gentlemen and their associates, double sets of representstatives to State and National Conventions have been the normal condition of the New-York Democracy for the last dozen years. Look at the

In 1817, when the party was quarreling over the Wilmot Provise, the Barnburners and Hunkers respectively sent delegations to the Syracuse Convention from half the counties in the State. It was not pretended that the election of the contestants in the most of these cases had the slightest semblance of regularity. For instance, if, in a given case, the Barnburners were beaten in the selection of delegates in a local Convention, they instantly, under some pretense, manufactured enough spurious delegates to neutralize the votes of the genuine representatives in all preliminary proceedings of the State Convention. The Hunters, when overpowered, did the same. It was salable at any price, the case is essentially different; and as some men grow rich by lending at aix per cent, those are likely to become beggars who pay ten.

While the West is thus seeking to borrow of the East, it is already deeply in debt to it. Every one must remember how, before the crash of 1857, the West was vehemently appealed to to pay what it

Salable at any price, the case is essentially different; simply a struggle for supremsey, through the instrumentality of brute numbers. And, it was only after four days of wrangling, cheating, and plotting, amid which the "corner-stone" was repudiated, that that somewhat celebrated Convention was sufficiently purged of extraneous matter to be able to exercise its legitimate functions.

Novel and Pleasant Trip.

Novel and Pleasant Trip.

Four young men of this place started at 7 o'clock very fact shows the amount of domestic misery which had been accumulating for so long, and which demanded that this species of justice should be made the right of all, and not merely the luxury of the rich.

Another proposition of the Lord Chancellor is to permit the Divorce Court to sit with closed doors that the amount of steady business will be. But this strumentality of brute numbers. And, it was only after four days of wrangling, cheating, and plotting, amid which the "corner-stone" was repudiated that this species of justice should be made the right of all, and not merely the luxury of the rich.

Another proposition of the Lord Chancellor is to permit the Divorce Court to sit with closed doors the amount of domestic misery were fact shows the amount of domestic misery

control of the organization of the party for the whenever the Judges think that public deceacy coming Presidential contest, the Barnburners, in 1848 under the lead of Van Buren, Jewett, Cassidy, Cogger, and their partience, did precisely what Gov. Wise now advises his friends to do, and the bare mention of which has thrown these virtuous gentlemen into convulsions. On the flimsiest pretexts they sent an extra delegation to Baltimore. The Convention refused to receive either set. And the Barnburners returned home and defested its prminee. In 1851, these quarreling factions again made

desperate efforts to seize upon the party machinery

preparatory to the then approaching Presidential

election. The feud broke out in almost every As-

sembly District on the occasion of selecting delegates to the State Convention. The section that was beaten in the District Convention generally retired from the field, and under some pretense chose an irregular delegate, who, in the subsequent pitched battle at Syracuse, held his antagonist at bay until victory declared for the one side or the The rather amusing and decidedly exciting pre liminary battle-shock at Syracuse, on the occasion to which we allude, is fresh in our recollection. The Atlas, and The Argus, then rival organs of the respective factions, on the day preceding the Convention, published, each for itself, a list of the delegates to that body. They differed in about half the Districts. As the clock struck the hour for assembling, Mr. Briggs of Onondaga, waving The Atlas high in air, and Mr. Birdsall of Owego, bear-

ing sleft The Argus, sprang to the platform, and each, at the same instant, called the Convention to "order," and commenced reading the list of delegates contained in his favorite journal. The roll-call being completed, each nominated a different presiding officer, put the question to vote, declared it carried unanimously amid stunning cheers and counter cheers from the respective factions, when lo! in the twinkling of an eye, two gentlemen simultaneously stepped upon the platform, each making his several bow, rapping with his respective cane, and desiring to know the further pleasure of the Convention. An average specimen of the "union and harmony" of the New-York Demeeracy! After a long and bitter fight, in which some of the contestants withdrew, others were politely bowed out, and the rest ejected without ceremony, the joint and several heads of the Democratic household "made up" their quarrel for the time being, and turned their weapons upon the common foe

The same spectacle in all its phases-double delegations, double-headed chairmanship, and all-was exhibited at the State Convention in 1853. The stake at issue was the Federal patronage in this State under the Pierce Administration. It was at this assemblage that the famous "Short Boys," from this city, some clad in Kendal green, but mostly wearing buckram, burst in upon the conclave, and so frightened Dickinson's friends that, after a stand worthy of Sir John at Gadshill, they fled to the Globe Hotel, and then and there formally organized the Hard-Shell party. In 1856, fully conscious that they could not dislodge the Softs from their intrenchments behind

the Federal patronage, and get control of the organization of the party, the Hards resolved upon sending a delegation of their own to Cincinnati. The Softs did likewise. For the second time, therefore, in eight years, the New-York Democracy appeared at the National Convention with two sets of delegates. And everybody knows that but for their distrust of Wood, and the unexpected explosion of their mine by the treacherous exposure of Wise's letter, the Dickinson Hards intended that this State should have a double delegation at Charleston, the Softs choosing by State Conven-

tion, and the Hards by Congressional Districts. Having regard to the character, antecedents and precedents of such politicians and such a party, Wise, in his letter to Donnelly, says, in substance: "Conciliate Ludlow, Cassidy and Peter Cagger, "the controlling spirits among the Softs, if you "can. But don't count too much on them. They be beaten. If they try to cheat us, we must "either whip them or send two delegations. That is the way they do things in New-York; and, if we hope to succeed on that field, we must resort

to the tactics in vogue there." When Pecksniff, no longer able to bear up against the seething stimulus of Mrs. Todgers's punch and the scothing blanishments of Mrs. Todgers's person, fell heavily upon that lady, she shouted in terror to the daughters of her guest, "Your father is took suddenly ill." To which the pious old Soft, laying his hand upon his head, responded, "No "Chronic ! Chronic !" Sending double delegations to State and National Conventions has been the chronic condition of the New-York Democracy for many years. Either faction will have hard work to convince anybody but the simplest of old women that Wise's hint to Donnelly has thrown them into sudden convulsions.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE COURT. The new Divorce Law in England has been

working too well. The number of cases demanding relief is so great as to call for a larger force of Judges to dispose of them. The seven Judges who were two years ago thought sufficient are found wanting, and Lord Chancellor Campbell proposes making it the duty of all the sixteen Judges of England to take their turn at unsplicing discordant couples. The Lord Chancellor, in bringing the subject before the House of Lords, did not advise increasing the gross number of Judges, but an addition to the force of the Probate and Divorce Court by calling in the help of those now existing, in rotation. One reason of this seems to be that it is not clear that the press of business will be as great when the new Court has to deal only with the regularly accruing fresh cases. The great press of work has been occasioned by the crowd of chronic sufferers who have grasped at the first chance held out to them of relief from their matrimonial disorders. Hitherto, no one too poor to be able to obtain a verdict with damages against the adulterer in the Courts of Law, and a divorce a mensa et thoro in the Ecclesiastical Courts, could approach the Parliament to ask for an Act of Divorce which would permit him to marry again. And women had not even this chance, as there was no instance of a woman's getting this relief, unless where the busband had committed adultery with her own sister. Now cases of long standing are brought into Court, and it cannot be inferred till these are worked off what

requires such segregation. Now, it can only be done by consent of parties. Several noble fords opposed this clause, on the general ground of the right of the public to know what was doing in its courts, and the importance of publicity to prevent abuse of power. The majority, however, agreed to it, so that there is danger of this source of pubhe amusement being suppressed. The opposition was earnest, and it is not likely that public sentiment and public curiosity will permit the closing of the doors of this tribunal, excepting in cases of the most revolting character. And, in these cases it will be practically ineperative, inasmuch as these cases are the very ones about which the most merbid interest will be felt, and at the facts of which people will get one way or another. Another clause proposes to give the Divorce Court the power of making such orders as it thinks right for the custody of the children of the dissolved marrisge. They can now be taken from the father, only through the tedious and expensive process of a resort to Chancery. This will be a long step in the right direction, and the proposal comes with a good grace from the Lord Chanceller, who is the egal guardian of all such waifs and estrays. And it is proposed to authorize the Court to call in the assistance of the Attorney-General in cases where it has reasen to believe that there is collusion between the parties. All these propositions were fully discussed and strongly controverted, but they all were retained in the bill as it went

through Committee. Another clause was added to the bill, with the Chancellor's consent, permitting persons domiciled in Ireland, India, or any of the colonies to sue for divorces before this Court. Scotland was not included, as it is already furnished with machinery for breaking those fetters she used to provide a blacksmith to put on. The fact that a majority of the Irish Judges are Cathelies, who have an invincible repugnance to any dissolution of marriage by a less infallible authority than that of the Holy Father at Rome, renders it impossible to establish a court in that kingdom analagous to the English one. The only remedy the Irish have in such calamity is the old one of an Act of Parliament, preceded by the actions in the Common Law and Ecclesiastical Courts. So that it will not be regarded, probably, as a new act of Saxon oppression, that this English Court is thrown open to them. Indeed, it was stated that Irish parties desirous of divorce had removed to London and acquired domicile there, for the purpose of getting within its jurisdiction. When we consider how entire a change the erec tion of the Divorce Court worked in the long accustomed habits of mind and action of the English people, it must be allowed to have justified the wisdom that planned and established it. No word is said by the most violent of its original opposers against its general working, or in favor of its abolition. All seem desirous of making its operation as perfect as possible, and, though there must be wide diversities of opinion as to the best way of doing this, these very differences must finally result in its increased dignity and usefulness.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859. The Attorney-General has decided that payments are to be made from the Treasury for carrying the Ocean Foreign mails, the act for that purpose being a permanent approproation for paying to contractors, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, sums equal to the amount of receipts for postages. The duty to pay is plain and positive, and independent of any limitation of the act of 1836, requiring the subdivision of estimates to Congress in certain cases.

Deputy Postmasters are taking the ground that are a slippery set. At all events, we must not the act of 1854, fixing their compensation by a percentage upon the receipts of their offices, is permanent appropriation, and that, therefore, they can draw their pay, notwithstanding the late failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The matter has not yet come before the Postmaster-General, nor will it, probably, until the rendering of quarterly accounts.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

The Secretary of the Treasury on appeal has decided that, arder the tariff of 1857, lappings, composed of worsted and flax, are liable to a duty of 19 per centum; drop black, used as paint, to 15 per certum, and caraway seeds free.

Parties, designing to send articles of small bulk but of great value to the United States, seem to be under the impression that for greater security they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of the Collectors of Customs. This has led to the issuance of an instruction that such consignments are expressly prohibited from being engaged in toms are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importation. Should cases occur after this morning, it will become the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant to put an end to the practice.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859-11 P.M. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Asia, ow shout due with Livernool dates of the 6th inst Wind light and blowing from the east. Weather

## Further from California.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859. The Overland California mail of the 25th reached here last night. The papers furnish a few additional tems of news.

A fire occurred on the 23d at Grizzli Flats, which estroyed thirty buildings. Loss not stated. The political excitement in the State was increas-

ng, and the quarrel between Senators Broderick and Gwin had reached to personalities of the grossest Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the

w ten-per-cent tariff was not to be enforced until Business was more active at San Francisco, but

ere was no improvement in prices. The following ships had arrived at San Francisco in addition to those published in the dispatch from Memphis: King Philip, Rollins, from Boston, Jan.

25; Storm King, ---; Belle of the West, Howes,

from Boston, March 11.

The Weather.

Bostos, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.
The thermometer was down to 40° in some towns in the vicinity last night, and white frost has been observed this morning.

Novel and Pleasant Trip.

The Ontario Elevator Burnt.

A fire was discovered about half-past three o clack A fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock the morting in the steam clavater in this place, owned by Fred. T. Corrington. The fismes were first seen at the north and water frost. The immense building was entirely consumed, with the exception of the cagine depot. The watchouse is said to have contained 150 000 bushels of wheat and corn. The loss is callinated at \$150 000, which is combless insured, mostly in New York Companies. The Canadian schools Mary, which was discharging her cargo of wheat last evening, was lying at the warehouse, and was batly burned. The fire extended no further.

Wise, the Acronaut.

LAPATETTE, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.
Wise, the Aeronaut, accorded from here at 2 o'clock
this afternoon for his destination in the East. The wind was very light at the time.

### Riotous Proceedings at Baltimore.

A lad, named Donahue, was shot last right during the riotous proceedings of the American political clubs. He received flesh wounds in the arm and head, but they are not considered fatal.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON HUMBOLDT.

Messrs. Rudd & Carleton of this city are about to sue a carefully-prepared life of Alexander Humboidt, o which the following introduction by Mr. Bayard

o which the following introduction by Mr. Itsyard Taylor is prefixed:

A biography of Alexander von Humboldt, which shall contain a full and conscientious account of his life and labors, written in a style sufficiently clear and untechnical to meet the popular tastes, has long been a necessity in our literature. Those biographies which are already in existence do not possess this character; they are rather chronicles of his achievements in the various departments of natural science, than stories of a life almost unexampled for its wealth of experience, its labors, and successes. The "Lives of the Brothers Humboldt," by Klencke, which has been translated into English, is very fragmentary in this respect; it passes over unnoticed many episodes in the life of Alexarder von Humboldt, which are of great interest to the general reader. In fact, it has only been in the chosing years of his life that the excellences of his character, as a man, apart from his distinction as a savan, have received full and general acknowledgment.

No task could have been pleasanter to me than that a statement of the support of the same of the familiar acquaint.

saran, have received full and general acknowledgement.

No task could have been pleasanter to me than that of attempting to bring home to the familiar acquaintance of the great reading public of the United States the history of the great man, with whose friendship I was housred; and, as the literary labors I had already on hand prevented me from undertaking such a work, it is all the more gratifying to me to know that it has been faithfully and conscientiously done by one every way capable of the performance. Having examined the biography which follows, I can testify to its exactness and completeness, and therefore—though the subject of the bock is its owr sufficient recommendation—credially accede to the request of the author, that I should add a few words of introduction, embodying my should add a few words of introduction, embodying tay owr impressions of Humboldt's character. When I first saw h m he was in his eighty-eighth

year, but, except in the bowed head and slow step, showed scarcely any signs of bodily decay. A portrait, painted tearly forty years before, at which time his hair was already gray, showed that time had occasioned but little change in his appearance, while its only effect upon his mird was, perhaps, a lack of that power of concentration which enabled him to master so many various departments of payers. year, but, except in the bowed head and slow that power of concentration which enabled him to master so many various departments of natural science. He was still every inch a king, with no faculty appreciably dulled, no sympathy binned, no hope for the increase of human knowledge or generous aspiration for the good of his kind less carnest than in his prime of life. A year later, I found him broken, indeed, in bodily health, yet still capable of sixteen hours of continuous mental laber: and his last letter to me, written but a short time before his death, betrayed no sign of failing faculties, though the hand which traced it was evidently wenk and trembling.

but a short time before his death, betrayed no sign of failing faculties, though the hand which traced it was evidently weak and trembling.

In the castle at Tegel, where he was born, and in the park of which he now sleeps beside his brother, hangs a portiait of him, painted at the age of \$6. He is there represented as a mad of rather less than the nedium stature, but firmly and symmetrically built, with a full, keen, ardent face, firm lips, clear blue eyes, and thick locks of chestout hair, clustering about his square, massive brow. He wears a green coat, keepbreeches, and a heavy cloak lined with red. He is reppresented as leaning against a rock on a slope of the Andes, the snowy dome of Chimborazo filling up the background of the picture. In comparing this picture with his living presence, I found that the shoulders had steeped, leaving the head bent forward, as if weighed down by the burden of its universal knowledge; the hair had grown snow-white, and somewhat thinner; the mouth had lost its clear, sharp outline, and the eager, energetic expression of the face was gone; but the blue eyes were as serene and youthful as ever, and the skin as fair, smooth, and ruddy, almost, as that of a young man.

The first impression produced by Humboldt's face

a young man.

The first impression produced by Humbeldt's face was that of its thorough humanity. The blood which fed his restless brain never weakened the pulsations of his human heart. Beneath that devotion to ecionee which he illustrated by the labors of 75 years, burned steadily and unwaveringly the flame of sympathy for his kind. Probably no man who ever lived has given and and account of the company to a company to the co nis kind. Probably no man who ever fived has given aid and encouragement to so great a number of aspiring and deserving men. I know instances of persons in humble life having sought his assistance for themselves or their friends, and in no case was it refused. The applicants returned from the interview cheered, inspired, and full of affectionate veneration for the man who, in the midst of his immense labors, could set who, in the most of his immense labors, could yot give an hour to themselves and their plans. No rational appeal to him was ever slighted, and the vast influence which he possessed, in his later years, was always exerted in the behalf of science and her earnest

Jealcusy of his fellow-laborers formed no part of his ature. His enthusiasm was too pure and ardent to be dloyed by any personal consideration. Not his own ame—not his supremacy as an observer or a theorizer but the advancement of human knowledge, the dis-covery of grand general laws—the motsteps of God in the creation—was his aim and his ambition. What he has done is not to be measured by his own individ-ual achievements: the generous inpulse which he has given to others cannot be estimated. The vast results which have followed scientific research, since the com which have robowed scientific research, since the com-mencement of this century, were initiated by his exam-ple; he pointed out to others the tracks which he could not himself follow, and, even when acknowledged as a leader, never hesitated to labor with the humblest.

In this respect, his character presents an almost ideal

The lesson of Humboldt's life is not without its spe cial significance at the present day, when the thirst for wealth, and place, and power, seems hotter and fiercer than ever. With the atvantages of his birth and inherited position, many paths of advan-were opened to him, but he disdained them a rifecing everything to his love of knowledge, until finally, in his old age, honors such as no statesman ever won were laid as voluntary offerings at his teet. The indifference with which he regarded them showed how little such rewards had entered into his showed how little such rewards had entered into his plan of life. Yet, though the acknowledged equal of kings, he was never seduced by the splendors of courts to torget his character as a man whose sympathies were with the people rather than their rulers. So well were his political predilections understood among the monarchs who called him friend that at the the monarchs who called him friend that at the Congress of Verona, of which he was a member, when he proposed some temporary measure which had an arbitrary character, the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, turning to him, said in a tone of mock reproach: "And is it you, arch-Republican as you are, who propose this despotic measure?" This incident was related to me by Humbeld himself, during my last interview with him. One can therefore understand the depth of that esteem felt for therefore understand the depth of that esteem felt for him by the present demented king of Prassis, when the latter introduced Humboldt to the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, at Prague some features. Joseph of Austria, at Prague, some four or five years ago. His jesuitical majesty asked: "Who is the Baron Von Humboldt, that you present him to me with so much empressement? I have never heard of him!" "Not heard of him!" exclaimed the king, in honest amazement; "why, he is the greatest man honest amazement; "why, he is the greatest ma-since the Deluge!" Humboldt's large fortune was wholly expended in

Humboldt's large fortune was wholly expended in the prosecution of his travels and the publication of his works, and during the latter years of his life he was entirely dependent upon his diplomatic pension, and the copyright of his "Kosmos." To my friead lifeine, the artist, he sent his own copy (the original edition) of his "Vues des Cordulères," containing some of his marginal notes. On learning that the same gen tleman had been obliged to go to America through his connection with the events of 1848, he prevailed upon the King of Prussia to grant him the Order of the Red the King of Prussia to grant him the Order of the Red Eagle—through which recognition the official han Eagle—through which recognition the official ban was removed. This is but one instance of the many acts of kindness on his part, with which I have b acquainted.

His mind was so admirably balanced—his develop-

ment was so various, and yet so complete in every de-partment of science, that his true greatness is not so apparent as in the case of those who have risen to apparent as in the case of those who have risen to eminence by devoting themselves to some special study. Perfect symmetry never produces the effect of vastness. It is only by studying the details that we comprehend the character of the whole. Humboldt, however, may be termed the father of Physical Geography, and the suggestor, if not the discover, of that system of the distribution of plants and actimals which opens to our view another field of that Divise Order, manifested in the visible world. He strove to